

Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING DEC. 23, 1955

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GOVERNORS' OUTLOOK

Fight for 30 Gubernatorial
Seats Slated for 1956

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

TAFT-HARTLEY ACT
CHANGES UNLIKELY

16 CONGRESSWOMEN
TO ANSWER 1956 ROLL

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Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 9 points (out of a possible 14), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--Will he or won't he? Identify the authors of these two renowned refusals to run for the Presidency -- and take three points for each correct answer: (a) "I do not choose to run...;" (b) "I will not accept if nominated, and will not serve if elected."



A--(a) Calvin Coolidge, declining to make himself a candidate for re-election in 1928 (though some Coolidge backers maintained that he was merely refusing to seek the nomination actively); (b) William Tecumseh Sherman rejecting an appeal by an enthusiast at the 1884 GOP convention.

2. Q--Thirty-three races for seats in the U.S. Senate are scheduled for 1956 -- two of them in one state. What is that state: California? Kansas? Maryland? South Carolina?

A--South Carolina. Sen. Olin D. Johnston's term expires, and Sen. Strom Thurmond, elected for six years in 1954, will resign and run for the remainder of his own term to give South Carolinians a chance to vote in a primary -- which they weren't able to do in 1954.

3. Q--Democrats will open their 1956 national convention Aug. 13, one week before the GOP. When

was the last time the Democratic convention preceded the Republican: 1948? 1928? 1908? 1888?

A--It was 67 years ago, in 1888. Democrats met in St. Louis June 5 that year to pick Grover Cleveland, and Republicans named Benjamin Harrison at their Chicago rally beginning June 19. (For Republicans seeking an omen -- Harrison won.)

4. Q--Voice of America installations abroad once again are under Congressional fire. Guess how many Americans are employed in the overseas missions of the U.S. Information Agency: 500? 1,000? 10,000? 50,000?

A--USIA's 200 posts in 79 foreign countries are staffed by 1,000 Americans -- supported by nearly 6,000 "local" employees (nationals of other countries).

5. Q--A CQ survey shows that 10 U.S. Senators will be at least 75 years old when Congress convenes Jan. 3, 1956. Identify five, and score one point for each you name correctly.

A--The 10, and their ages: Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.), 78; Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), 75; Walter F. George (D Ga.), 77; Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), 88; Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), 78; Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), 77; Edward Martin (R Pa.), 76; James E. Murray (D Mont.), 79; Matthew M. Neely (D W. Va.), 81; H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.), 75.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (2) 1264; (3) 1261; (4) 1285; (5) 872.

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THIRTY STATES TO ELECT GOVERNORS IN 1956

Thirty states will elect governors in 1956. The races, important in themselves, also will have direct bearing on the Congressional and Presidential contests.

- What seats are at stake?
- What party is favored to win in each state?
- What is the situation in each state?

ARIZONA

Gov. Ernest W. McFarland (D), elected in 1954, expected to be a candidate for re-election to a two year term. He served in the Senate from 1941-53, the last two years as Senate Democratic leader. GOP gubernatorial possibilities: James C. Wood of Phoenix, GOP State chairman; Fred Emery, former mayor of Tucson; and ex-Gov. Howard Pyle, a White House assistant. McFarland expected to win re-election.

ARKANSAS

Gov. Orval Faubus (D), who won a surprise victory in the 1954 runoff against ex-Gov. Francis Cherry (D), without opposition to date for a second two year term. But indications exist he might be opposed by Attorney General T. J. Gentry (D). State Sen. James D. (Jimmy) Johnson (D) of Crossett, head of White America, Inc., has been spoken of as a possible entry. Cherry's appointment to the Subversive Activities Control Board and Pratt Remmel's Nov. 8 defeat as GOP mayor of Little Rock apparently removed them from the list of possible contenders. Gentry has been a potent vote-getter in his two races as attorney general.

COLORADO

Gov. Ed C. Johnson (D) had a heart attack Sept. 4, planned to retire at the close of his term, after being a dominant force in state politics for 25 years. Lt. Gov. Stephen L. R. McNichols (D) of Denver, acting governor for two months during Johnson's illness, almost certain to be the Democratic candidate for governor. State Sen. Donald G. Brozman (R) of Boulder, who ran a strong race in 1954 against Johnson, expected to try again. Ex-Gov. Dan Thornton (R) of Gunnison discussed as a possible candidate, but has said repeatedly he was not a candidate "for any office." Parties are closely matched.

DELAWARE

Gov. J. Caleb Boggs (R) completes his four-year term at the end of 1956. Boggs repeatedly has clashed with the Democratic legislature. He has not announced for re-election. If he does not run, Lt. Gov. John W. Rollins (R) a likely candidate. John Leach (R), Wilmington educator, favored by some Republicans. Former Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D) of Laurel, currently Democratic state chairman and a loser to Boggs in 1952, regarded as the most

The Contests

At Stake -- 30 governorships; 15 Democratic, 15 Republican incumbents.

Tight Races -- 16 of the 30 seats were won by less than 55 percent of the vote in the last election. Democrats won seven: Arizona, Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, West Virginia. Republicans won nine: Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Montana, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin.

In seven of these states the Senator up for re-election won with less than 55 percent of the vote last time: Colorado, Missouri, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Washington, Wisconsin.

Ineligibles -- Incumbents cannot seek another term in Indiana, Louisiana, Missouri, and West Virginia. Court suits have been filed to test the eligibility of Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) to succeed himself.

The state-by-state rundown:

State	Incumbent Governor	Term (years)	Percent of Vote In Last Election
Ariz.	McFarland (D)	2	52.5%
Ark.	Faubus (D)	2	62.1
Colo.	Johnson (D)	2	53.6
Del.	Boggs (R)	4	52.1
Fla.	Collins (D)**	4	80.5
Ill.	Stratton (R)	4	52.6
Ind.	Craig (R)*	4	55.7
Iowa	Hoegh (R)	2	51.4
Kan.	Hall (R)	2	53.0
La.	Kennon (D)*	4	96.0
Maine	Muskie (D)	2	54.5
Mass.	Herter (R)	2	51.8
Mich.	Williams (D)	2	55.6
Minn.	Freeman (D)	2	52.7
Mo.	Donnelly (D)*	4	52.7
Mont.	Aronson (R)	4	51.0
Neb.	Anderson (R)	2	60.3
N. H.	Dwinell (R)	2	55.1
N. M.	Simms (D)	2	57.0
N. C.	Hodges (D)	4	67.5
N. D.	Brunsdale (R)	2	64.2
Ohio	Lausche (D)	2	54.1
R. I.	Roberts (D)	2	58.1
S. D.	Foss (R)	2	56.6
Texas	Shivers (D)	2	89.6
Utah	Lee (R)	4	55.1
Vt.	Johnson (R)	2	52.3
Wash.	Langlie (R)	4	52.6
W. Va.	Marland (D)*	4	51.5
Wis.	Kohler (R)	2	51.5

* Barred from seeking re-election.

** Eligibility for re-election subject of court test.

likely Democratic candidate. Carvel was one of the two governors who nominated Adlai E. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1952.

Other Democrats mentioned: William S. Potter of Wilmington, Democratic National Committeeman, and former State Supreme Court Justice James M. Tunnell, Jr. (D) of Georgetown, who failed to get the Democratic nomination for the Senate in 1952 against Sen. J. Allen Frear (D). Sen. John J. Williams (R) and Rep. Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D) have been mentioned, but have indicated they prefer to remain in Congress. Democrats believe their chances are good to pick up the governorship.

FLORIDA

Suits have been filed in Florida courts to determine whether Gov. LeRoy Collins (D) can seek re-election next year. Collins won a runoff primary May 25, 1954, to fill out the remaining two years of the unexpired term of the late Gov. Don McCarty (D). McCarty died Sept. 28, 1953, after completing only nine months of a four-year term. State House Speaker Ted David of Fort Lauderdale will run for governor if Collins cannot succeed himself. Regardless of the outcome of the suit, former Gov. Fuller Warren (D) of Miami Beach and former State House Speaker C. Farris Bryant (D) of Ocala, plan to run. No Republican gubernatorial candidate has announced. Although Florida voted for President Eisenhower in 1952, all of its top elected state office holders are Democrats. The Democratic party expected to keep the governorship in 1956.

ILLINOIS

Gov. William G. Stratton (R) expected to announce his candidacy for re-election. State Treasurer Warren Wright (R) of Park Ridge has said he may defy the GOP state organization and be an opponent of Stratton or Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R) in the primary. The Democratic gubernatorial nominee probably will be from the Chicago area. Two announced candidates: Stephen A. Mitchell of Chicago, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Morris B. Sachs, Chicago city treasurer. Neither currently has organization support. Other possibilities: Herbert Paschen, Cook County treasurer; Edward J. Barrett, former secretary of state; State's Attorney John Gutknecht of Cook County, and Cook County Sheriff Joseph T. Lohman. Stratton's re-election chances are rated fair if President Eisenhower does not run; good if Mr. Eisenhower heads the ticket.

INDIANA

Gov. George N. Craig (R), feuding with Sen. William E. Jenner (R) for control of the GOP state organization, cannot seek re-election under a law limiting the governor to one four-year term. Frank T. Millis (R) of Campbellsburg, state commissioner of revenue, Nov. 16 said he was a candidate for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Other GOP possibilities: former Gov. Ralph Gates of Columbia City and Lt. Gov. Harold W. Handley (R) of LaPorte, members of the Jenner faction; Alvin C. Cast of Kentland, GOP state chairman who has Craig's backing; and State House Speaker George S. Diener of Indianapolis.

Former Gov. Henry F. Schricker (D) Aug. 29 said he would not run for governor in 1956. Democratic pos-

sibilities: Roger Branigan, Lafayette attorney; Warren W. Martin of Clarksville, Democratic leader in the state senate; Thomas R. Johnston, publicity director of Purdue University; Nelson Grills, Marion County Democratic chairman; S. Hugh Dillon, Petersburg attorney and former Democratic state house floor leader; State Sen. Matthew Welsh of Vincennes; E. Spencer Walton, former mayor of Mishawaka; Frank McDonald, sheriff of Vanderburgh County; and Anton Hulman, Terre Haute industrialist.

IOWA

Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R), who bested five other GOP candidates in the 1954 primary, expected to seek re-election. He may have primary opposition again. Lt. Gov. Leo Elthon (R), who served as acting governor from November, 1954, to January, 1955, after the death of Gov. William S. Beardsley (R), may oppose Hoegh. Former Lt. Gov. William H. Nicholas (R) of Mason City, who had been considered a potential opponent to Hoegh, Dec. 8 said he would run for lieutenant governor again. He lost to Hoegh in the 1954 primary, to Beardsley in the 1952 primary.

On the Democratic side Clyde E. Herring (D), Des Moines attorney and son of former Governor and former Sen. Clyde L. Herring (D 1937-43), ran against Hoegh in 1954; may try again. Hoegh expected to win, even though the state's hog growers have suffered a drastic price decline and Hoegh is unpopular with some old-line Republicans in the state.

KANSAS

Gov. Fred Hall (R) indicated he planned to seek re-election. Hall has not been popular with a number of Republican leaders, and his stock tumbled further following his veto of a "right-to-work" bill in 1955. State Sen. Paul R. Wunsch (R) of Kingman regarded as a possible opponent of Hall in the primary. George Docking (D), Lawrence banker, who ran against Hall in 1954, "considering" running again for governor. Hall expected to win despite GOP factionalism and declining farm income.

LOUISIANA

A gubernatorial primary campaign in progress to fill the seat of retiring Gov. Robert F. Kennon (D), by law ineligible to seek re-election. The primary will be held Jan. 17. Leading contenders: former Gov. Earl K. Long (D), brother of the late Sen. Huey P. Long (D 1932-35) and uncle of Sen. Russell B. Long (D), and deLesseps S. Morrison (D) New Orleans mayor. Other Democrats in the race: Fred Preaus of Farmerville, former chairman of the state board of highways; Francis C. Grevemberg of New Orleans, former superintendent of state police; and James McLemore, Alexandria rancher. Sen. Long backs Earl Long, and Rep. Hale Boggs (D) is backing Morrison, who supported Boggs when he was an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1952. Kennon backs Preaus.

MAINE

Gov. Edmund S. Muskie, Maine's first Democratic governor in 20 years, expected to run for re-election. He may win despite the state's normal Republicanism. Maine has a strong two-term tradition, and Muskie generally is a popular and independent governor. He has

had difficulties, however, clearing some of his appointments. He will not have primary opposition.

Announced Republican candidates: State House Speaker Willis A. Trafton, Jr. of Auburn and Alexander La Fleur of Portland, former attorney general. Robert N. Haskell of Bangor (R), president of the state senate and vice president of the Bangor Hydro-Electric Company, also a gubernatorial possibility. Trafton, a second-term legislator, has a personality somewhat like Muskie's, and Republican backers believe he would give Muskie a battle. La Fleur has the backing of old-line organization leaders. Haskell comes from the northern part of the state, which has not had a governor recently. Ex-Sen. Owen Brewster (R) and former Gov. Burton M. Cross (R), who lost to Muskie in 1954, unlikely to run.

MASSACHUSETTS

Gov. Christian A. Herter (R) expected to be a candidate for re-election unless he gains a place on the national Republican ticket in 1956. He may be the Bay State's "favorite son" at the GOP national convention if President Eisenhower is not a candidate. In the event he does not stand for re-election, Lt. Gov. Sumner G. Whittier (R) of Everett or GOP State House Leader Charles Gibbons of Stoneham, or both may run. Patrick J. McDonough (D) of Boston, governor's counselor, who failed to win his party's nomination in 1954, again is a candidate for governor. Former Rep. Foster Furcolo (D 1947-52) of Springfield also is expected to run. Furcolo ran a strong but losing race in 1954 against Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R). Other Democrats mentioned for governor: Rep. Torbert H. Macdonald (D) of Malden and Edward Hanify, Boston attorney. If Herter runs, he is expected to win. Otherwise, the gubernatorial contest would be close and the outcome may depend on who runs in the 1956 Presidential contest.

MICHIGAN

Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams (D) currently mentioned as a Presidential possibility or "favorite son" of his large state delegation. If Williams, a four-term governor, runs for re-election he is expected to get another two-year term. If not, Lt. Gov. Philip A. Hart (D) may run. Republicans mentioned for governor: Mayor Albert E. Cobo of Detroit, Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R) of Owosso, and Rep. Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (R) of Grand Rapids. Of the three, Cobo is given the best chance because he is from Detroit and might split the city's normally heavy Democratic vote.

Republicans would like to avoid a primary battle. Dissension exists within the state GOP organization between State Chairman John Feikens and party elements aligned with Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, former state and national GOP chairman. An attempt has been made to erase the differences through a 44-member campaign committee representing all elements in the party.

MINNESOTA

Gov. Orville L. Freeman (D) expected to be a candidate for re-election without primary opposition. He is the choice to win re-election because Minnesota traditionally gives its governors two terms and no leading

contender has emerged from the many GOP gubernatorial possibilities. The state went overwhelmingly Democratic in 1954. Democrats hope to capitalize in 1956 on declining farm prices in this farm-conscious state. The 1956 Presidential results could affect the state's gubernatorial race. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) has indicated that he would be receptive to the Democratic Vice Presidential nomination. Harold E. Stassen, a former governor and the President's Assistant for Disarmament, or Sen. Edward J. Thye (R) might be the state's "favorite son" at the 1956 Republican national convention.

GOP gubernatorial possibilities: Ancher Nelsen of Hutchinson, Rural Electrification Administrator and former lieutenant governor; former Gov. C. Elmer Anderson of Brainerd, whom Freeman defeated in 1954; State Sen. Leonard R. Dickinson of Bemidji; Donald Dayton, President of Dayton Company of Minneapolis; former State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R) of Minneapolis, who ran against Sen. Humphrey in 1954; State Auditor Stafford King of St. Paul, who unsuccessfully ran twice for governor, but demonstrated his vote-getting ability during the New Deal and in 1954 as the only Republican to win election in a Democratic landslide; and Milton G. Boock, Lake City school teacher and former state commander of the American Legion. Boock was active in Bjornson's Senate campaign in 1954.

MISSOURI

Gov. Phil M. Donnelly (D) cannot seek re-election by law. Missouri is heavily Democratic at the state level (although it went for President Eisenhower in 1952) and the Democratic gubernatorial nominee will win election easily. State Republican leaders are at odds over patronage and the party is short of money. Potential GOP candidates reported to be awaiting President Eisenhower's decision about his political future. There may be primaries in both parties; a Democratic primary is certain.

Democratic possibilities: Lt. Gov. James T. Blair, Jr. of Jefferson City who has the bulk of the organization support in Kansas City and St. Louis; State Commissioner of Agriculture L.C. Carpenter of Columbia, supported by most farm and some labor groups; and Attorney General John M. Dalton of Kennett. Frank S. Land of Kansas City, imperial potentate of the Shrine of North America last year and founder and secretary-general of the Order of DeMolay, also a possible contender.

GOP possibilities: Rep. Thomas B. Curtis of Webster Groves, former Rep. Claude I. Bakewell (R 1947-49; 1951-53) of St. Louis, former Sen. Forrest C. Donnell (R 1945-51), governor from 1941-45; John R. Shepley, vice president of St. Louis Trust Company; Richmond C. Coburn, St. Louis attorney; State Sen. James P. Kelly of Trenton, Circuit Judge Randolph H. Weber of Poplar Bluff, and ex-State Rep. Richard M. Webster of Carthage. Chancellor Ethan A.H. Shepley of Washington University has said flatly he would not run.

MONTANA

Gov. J. Hugo Aronson (R), completing a four-year term, but has not indicated yet whether he will run again. If he does not, ex-Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R 1945-55) may be a candidate. The appointment of D'Ewart in

October as Assistant Secretary of Interior was opposed by Sen. James E. Murray (D) who defeated D'Ewart in a close race for the Senate in 1954. The only announced Democratic gubernatorial candidate to date is former Lt. Gov. Paul Cannon of Butte, but Attorney General Arnold H. Olsen (D) of Butte may run. Other Democratic possibilities: former Gov. John Bonner, Helena attorney, and Jack Toole of Shelby, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. If he runs, Aronson is given the edge to win, but it would be a close contest.

NEBRASKA

Gov. Victor E. Anderson (R) expected to seek a second term. He may have primary opposition from Frederick H. Wagener, former Lancaster County attorney, who lost to Anderson in 1954. No Democratic opposition to date. Republican Nebraska traditionally gives its governors two terms; Anderson should win handily.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gov. Lane Dwinell (R), who has said it is "reasonable to assume" he would seek a second term, is given the edge to win. But he may have primary opposition. Most prominently mentioned: former Gov. Hugh Gregg (R) and John H. P. Chandler (R) of Warner, a member of the governor's council. No Democratic opposition yet in this Republican state. Dwinell recently announced he will run as a delegate pledged to President Eisenhower in the New Hampshire Presidential primary March 13, so he will be able to gauge his vote-getting ability.

NEW MEXICO

Gov. John F. Simms, Jr. (D) expected to be a candidate for re-election. He should win handily in this heavily Democratic state, although in trouble over his handling of patronage. State Rep. W.O. Culbertson, Jr. (D) of Las Vegas may run. He lost to Simms in the 1954 primary. Corporation Commissioner Ingram (Seven Foot) Pickett (D) of Santa Fe has said he would wait until 1958.

Republican leaders looking for a strong candidate to try to recover ground lost in 1954 when Democrats swept the board. Most prominently mentioned: former Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R), who recently moved from Las Cruces to Albuquerque to practice law; Ed Hartman of Artesia, former state comptroller; Tom Bolack, former mayor of Farmington and chairman of the four-state Upper Colorado Grass Roots group backing the Upper Colorado storage project; and Alva Simpson of Santa Fe, former state welfare director. Mechem and Bolack do not plan to run. Indian Commissioner Glenn L. Emmons (R) of Gallup, who had been considered a possibility earlier, Oct. 5 said he would "not entertain any thought of candidacy for elective office."

NORTH CAROLINA

Lt. Gov. Luther H. Hodges (D), who took over as acting governor in 1955 on the death of Gov. William B. Umstead (D), expected to run for governor in 1956. Primary opposition to Hodges may come from Dr. Henry Jordan of Cedar Grove, former highway commissioner and brother of a Democratic National Committeeman; Waldo Cheek of Charlotte, former insurance commis-

sioner; State Sen. Joe Eagles, Jr. of Wilson, State Rep. A.C. Edwards of Greene, J. Vivian Whitfield of Pender, a former state legislator, and Kidd Brewer of Raleigh. Hodges expected to be elected.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gov. C. Norman Burnsdale (R) of Mayville, a member of the Republican Organizing Committee, one of two state GOP factions, will not run again. The race for governor is wide open. Lt. Gov. C.P. Dahl (ROC) of Cooperstown and State Sen. Clyde Duffy (ROC) of Devils Lake are most prominently mentioned as gubernatorial candidates. One of them likely will be the ROC nominee. Wallace E. Warner of Wahpeton, former attorney general who ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1954, had been in the running, but recently suffered a heart attack. Warner belongs to the Non-Partisan League, the other GOP faction in the state. Dissension exists within the two factions and among the Democrats as well. Insurgents in the NPL and the Democratic party want their groups to merge. No Democratic candidates to date. The state is likely to remain in the Republican column.

OHIO

Announcement by Gov. Frank J. Lausche (D) Dec. 21 that he would try for the Senate in 1956 left the governor's race in both parties wide open. Lausche had five straight victories in gubernatorial contests. His withdrawal left former Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D 1953-54) of Cleveland and former Price Administrator Michael V. DiSalle of Akron as potential Democratic candidates. DiSalle was defeated in a Senate bid in 1952 and Burke lost his Senate seat in 1954. On the Republican side, a primary contest was shaping up between Attorney General C. William O'Neill of Marysville and Lt. Gov. John W. Brown of Medina. Both have served two terms, boast substantial followings within their party. Lausche's decision put the Senate seat held by Sen. George H. Bender (R) in jeopardy, but weakened Democratic chances of holding the governorship. No other Democrat in Ohio could match Lausche's record as a campaigner or his statewide reputation.

RHODE ISLAND

Gov. Dennis J. Roberts (D) slated to run and win easily a third two-year term in heavily Democratic Rhode Island. Dean J. Lewis (R) of Newport, who ran against Roberts in 1954, indicated that he may try again in 1956.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Gov. Joe J. Foss (R), World War II flying ace, is one of the most popular governors in the state's history and is expected to win re-election hands down. No Democratic opposition to date. Foss announced his candidacy for re-election in November. He has been mentioned as a GOP Vice Presidential possibility and as a "favorite son" candidate.

TEXAS

Gov. Allan Shivers (D), in office since 1949, may not seek another term. If he does not, Sen. Price Daniel (D) expected to bid for the governorship. Both Shivers and Daniel supported President Eisenhower in 1952, when Texas went Republican for the first time since 1928.

Other potential Democratic candidates: Lt. Gov. Ben Ramsey of San Augustine, Democratic National Committeeman; Reuben E. Senterfitt of San Saba, former speaker of the state house; State Sen. James Phillips of Angleton, who conducted the probe into the state veterans' land scandal; Attorney General John Ben Sheppard of Tyler; former Gov. Coke Stevenson (D); state Supreme Court Justice Will Wilson of Dallas; James Hart of Austin, former chancellor of the University of Texas; State Agriculture Commissioner John White of Wichita Falls; and Ralph Yarborough of Austin, who lost to Shivers in the 1954 run-off.

The last four mentioned Democrats belong to the so-called "loyalist" faction in the state led by House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D). Its members supported the Stevenson ticket in 1952, oppose Shivers. Recently Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D) has attempted to bring together warring Democratic factions in Texas. Under this plan Ramsey became National Committeeman. But some "loyalists" opposed Ramsey because he did not campaign actively for Stevenson in 1952. Ramsey has joined Johnson and Rayburn in urging the Texas delegation to the 1956 Democratic National convention to work for the Democratic Presidential ticket. Republicans have little chance in the Lone Star State.

UTAH

Utah's two-term Governor, J. Bracken Lee of Price, has not indicated whether he will run for re-election or try for the Senate. Lee is a consistent critic of the Eisenhower Administration and the United Nations. His views -- particularly his criticism of President Eisenhower -- have split state Republican ranks. State Sen. Rendell N. Maybe (R) of Bountiful and H. Miller Day (R) of Salt Lake City, former deputy Federal Housing Administrator, have indicated they might challenge Lee in a gubernatorial primary. If Lee does not run, GOP gubernatorial possibilities include GOP State Chairman O. J. Wilkinson of Murray, State House Speaker Merrill K. Davis, C. Taylor Burton, president of the state senate, State Sen. Elias L. Day -- all of Salt Lake City -- and Grant S. Thron, Springville contractor.

Although there has been a GOP trend in Utah in recent years, Democrats feel the controversy over Lee has helped their chances. Mentioned as Democratic possibilities: Frank Moss, Salt Lake County attorney; State Sen. Alonzo F. Hopkin of Woodruff, and John Boyden, Salt Lake City attorney who made an unsuccessful bid for governor in 1948.

VERMONT

Gov. Joseph B. Johnson (R), who won election in 1956 by the smallest plurality for a Republican governor in the state's history, expected to seek re-election and win. Although he has no opposition to date, Consuelo Northrup Bailey (R), the state's first woman lieutenant governor and former speaker of the state house, might challenge Johnson. Some Republicans say the state may go Democratic as a result of a close GOP primary if she enters it. State Sen. E. Frank Branon (D) of Fairfield, who lost to Johnson in 1954 by only 5,224 votes, expected to try again. If he ran in 1956, it is doubtful Branon would do as well as in 1954.

WASHINGTON

Three-term Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) a likely candidate for the Senate, leaving the governorship open. Announced candidates: Rep. Thor C. Tollefson (R) and Attorney General Donald Eastvold (R). Lt. Gov. Emmett T. Anderson (R) also a potential candidate. All three men are from Tacoma. Democratic possibilities: Secretary of State Earl Coe of Olympia and State Sen. Albert D. Rosellini (D) of Seattle. In the gubernatorial race, the Republicans are given the edge. Tollefson leads for the GOP nomination.

WEST VIRGINIA

Gov. William C. Marland (D) ineligible to seek re-election. His administration has been under such heavy criticism that a Charleston newspaper launched a drive to have the governor impeached for alleged failure of his administration to account for funds raised in a state bond issue. Republicans believe they have the best chance in years to win the governorship. But the Republican party a victim of extreme factionalism among GOP state leaders. Democrats given the edge to hold the governorship in a heavily Democratic state.

Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D) of Fairmont Dec. 18 announced he was a candidate for governor, would not seek re-election to the House. He is expected to have the support of Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D), the dominant Democrat in state politics. Another leading gubernatorial primary contender is House Speaker William E. Flannery of Man. Other Democratic possibilities: former Gov. Okey Patteson, J. Howard Myers of Martinsburg, former clerk of the state senate, and State Sen. John E. Amos (D) of Charleston. Prominently mentioned as a GOP gubernatorial candidate is GOP State House Leader Cecil H. Underwood of Sistersville, who has been active in Future Farmers of America. State Sen. Dayton R. Stemple (R), a Philippi farmer, also a possible GOP gubernatorial contender.

WISCONSIN

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R) expected to be a candidate for a third two-year term. He said Nov. 4 he would become a candidate for the "favorite son" designation at the 1956 Republican national convention unless President Eisenhower ran for re-election. Attorney General Vernon W. Thomson (R) of Richland Center, a close friend of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R), may give Kohler primary opposition. Kohler considered a potential candidate for the Senate in 1958 against McCarthy, and might not seek re-election as governor.

Leading Democratic possibility in the gubernatorial race is William Proxmire, Madison attorney and former member of the state legislature, who has run against Kohler twice and showed considerable strength in his 1954 try. Others mentioned both as gubernatorial and Senatorial possibilities are Arthur J. Altmeyer, former Social Security Administrator in the Truman Administration, and James E. Doyle, Madison attorney. Doyle is a former national co-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. He lost to Proxmire in the 1954 gubernatorial primary. Wisconsin normally is Republican, but the Democratic vote has increased.

WILL THE TAFT-HARTLEY ACT BE AMENDED?

"The AFL-CIO," according to a resolution adopted by the merged labor organization at its first constitutional convention Dec. 6, "will press for the elimination of the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act and the enactment of a sound and fair national labor relations law based on the principles of the Wagner Act."

- What is the Taft-Hartley Act, and how did it become law?
- To what provisions does the AFL-CIO object?
- What attempts have been made to amend the law?
- What is the outlook for action in 1956?

Background

Passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Act of 1932, and the Wagner National Labor Relations Act of 1935 set the stage for a tremendous growth in the size and power of organized labor. After World War II, the pendulum of public opinion swung against labor, and severe strikes in coal and rails prompted demands for a fundamental change in labor law. In 1946, President Truman vetoed a comprehensive labor bill, and called for a commission to study the question. He repeated his request in 1947 to the Republican-controlled 80th Congress.

In February and March, the House Education and Labor Committee, under Chairman Fred A. Hartley (R N.J.), and the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, chaired by the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), held extensive hearings on about 60 bills. Industry spokesmen proposed changes ranging up to outright repeal of the Wagner Act, while labor spokesmen argued for the study proposed by President Truman.

As passed by the House April 17 by a 308-107 vote (D 93-84; R 215-22), the Hartley bill banned the closed shop, industry-wide bargaining, jurisdictional strikes, secondary boycotts, and mass picketing. In the Senate, the milder Taft bill was debated for three weeks. As passed May 13 by a 68-24 vote (D 21-21; R 47-3), the Senate version contained many of the provisions of the House bill, notably excepting the ban on industry-wide bargaining. Senate-House conferees reported a compromise bill June 3, which was adopted by the House June 4 by a 320-79 vote (D 103-66; R 217-12), and by the Senate June 6 by a 54-17 vote (D 17-15; R 37-2). On June 20, President Truman vetoed the bill as "unworkable." The same day the House voted 331-83 to override the veto (D 106-71; R 225-11). The Senate followed suit June 23 by a 68-25 vote (D 20-22; R 48-3).

Major Provisions

The Taft-Hartley law, known officially as the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, contained the following major provisions:

- Prohibited the closed shop (whereby only union members may be hired by an employer); permitted the union

shop (whereby new non-union employees must join the union within 30 days) provided a majority of employees voted for it in a secret ballot.

- Outlawed jurisdictional strikes and secondary boycotts.
- Authorized use of injunctions to halt strikes which endangered the national health or safety.
- Stipulated a 60-day "cooling off" period after the termination of labor contracts during which strikes and lock-outs were forbidden.
- Permitted unions to be sued for breach of contract.
- Required unions to file detailed financial statements with the Secretary of Labor and to send copies to each union member.
- Required union officers at all administrative levels to sign non-Communist affidavits.
- Outlawed welfare funds not jointly administered by labor and management.
- Prohibited unions from making contributions or expenditures on behalf of political candidates.
- Enlarged the National Labor Relations Board from three to five members; confined the Board to a judicial review function, leaving to a general counsel the enforcement function.

AFL-CIO Criticisms

In its Dec. 6 resolution calling for "elimination of the evils" in the Taft-Hartley Act, the AFL-CIO cited as complaints:

The Act has "grievously hampered" the organization of unorganized workers.

It "places serious restrictions on the rights to strike and to picket."

Under the Act, "the use of the labor injunction... has been revived."

It "restricts the benefits unions may achieve through collective bargaining agreements in numerous respects, including union security, welfare funds, check-off arrangements, strike notices, etc."

It "places restrictions on union security arrangements which are wholly unworkable in industries with shifting employment patterns, such as construction, maritime trades, and the canning industry. In addition, by Section 14(b), it legalizes state anti-union security laws, in defiance of the principle that national legislation normally overrides conflicting state laws."

The same resolution cited alleged "policy changes" effected by the National Labor Relations Board under the Eisenhower Administration. NLRB, it said, had:

"Drastically limited the establishments over which it will assert jurisdiction" so as to "deny even the limited protection of the Act to millions of workers who previously were covered."

"Sanctioned employer statements of plainly coercive character" in the exercise of "free speech" provisions of the Act.

Upheld "the discharge of employees who did not participate in an illegal strike and who either reported for work or were ill."

Amendment Efforts

The Taft-Hartley Act, which organized labor quickly labeled a "slave-labor law," has not been modified in any major respect since its passage eight years ago. However, several major efforts to change the law have been made.

1948 -- Congress took no action to revise the Act, which became a major issue in the Presidential election campaign. The Democratic party platform urged outright repeal; Republicans pledged "continuing study to improve labor management relations in the light of experience."

1949 -- The Democratic-controlled 81st Congress held extensive hearings on bills to amend or repeal the Act. Democrats tried to substitute the superseded Wagner Act for the Taft-Hartley Act. When this effort failed in the House, Democrats succeeded in recommending a stronger bill, effectively killing it. A Senate-passed bill received no action in the House.

1950 -- Congress took no action to revise the Act. Sen. Taft won re-election to the Senate over the concerted opposition of organized labor.

1951 -- Congress enacted the first Taft-Hartley amendment since 1947. Public Law 189, passed by voice vote in the Senate and by a 307-18 roll call in the House, validated about 4,600 union shop elections which had been held before top AFL and CIO officials had signed non-Communist affidavits, and eliminated the requirement for elections on union shop agreements.

1952 -- The Senate passed a bill, sponsored by Sen. Taft, which would have permitted building-trades unions and contractors to make collective bargaining agreements before the workers actually were hired. But no action was taken on the bill by the House Education and Labor Committee. The 1952 Democratic platform stated: "We strongly advocate the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act." The GOP platform stated: "We favor the retention of the Taft-Hartley Act.... We urge the adoption of such amendments...as time and experience show to be desirable." During the campaign, GOP Candidate Eisenhower said: "I know the law might be used to break unions. That must be changed. America wants no law licensing union-busting."

1953 -- President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, said "we should promptly proceed to amend the Act." Senate and House committees held extensive hearings on more than a score of bills, but none was reported or acted on. On Aug. 31, Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin, a former AFL union official and the only Democrat in the Eisenhower Cabinet, resigned in protest over what he termed the Administration's "broken agreement" on revising the Act.

1954 -- On Jan. 11, the President asked Congress to enact more than a dozen amendments, including the changes in the bill which passed the Senate in 1952. After further hearings, the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, on a party-line vote of seven Republicans to six Democrats, reported a bill (S 2650) which contained some of the President's proposals. Democrats complained that the Republican majority had issued an "executive fiat" barring consideration of amendments urged by Democrats. On motion of Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.), the Senate May 7 voted 50-42 to recommit the bill (D 46-0; R 3-42). The House thereupon dropped further consideration of amendments in 1954.

1955 -- In his State of the Union message Jan. 6, President Eisenhower renewed his 1954 recommendation, stressing amendments "dealing with the right of economic strikers to vote in representation elections, and the need for equalizing the obligation under the Act to file disclaimers of Communist affiliation." The Democratic-controlled 84th Congress took no action on Taft-Hartley amendments.

1956 Outlook

Merger of the AFL and CIO and the approach of the 1956 Presidential campaign are factors which might influence Congress to act on one or more amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. But all available evidence indicates neither Democrats nor Republicans will take the initiative in pushing a bill through Congress. Democrats, say Republicans, hope to use Taft-Hartley in the 1956 campaign, therefore do not want it amended. Republicans, say Democrats, won't push even for the changes advocated by President Eisenhower.

On Nov. 21, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson issued a 13-point legislative "program with a heart." Taft-Hartley revision was not included. On Nov. 2, following a conference with the President, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell said "I don't feel that any action will be taken by Congress" on amendments in 1956. However, he added, "we intend to press for their passage."

AFL-CIO officials, likewise committed to seeking changes in Taft-Hartley, were dubious about the prospect for action in 1956. Although they see some hope of getting a bill embodying one or two changes reported by the Democratic-controlled Senate and House labor committees, they fear the attachment of crippling amendments on the floor. Heading the list of changes desired by labor officials was repeal of Section 14(b), which permits state laws to supersede the federal Act in the matter of union security arrangements. This provision, they say, "legalizes" the so-called right-to-work laws currently in force in 18 states, which have hampered union organizing drives especially in the South.

On Dec. 5, the Supreme Court agreed to hear a test of the Nebraska right-to-work law. Arguments will not be heard before March, 1956. A finding that the law is unconstitutional might invalidate similar laws in other states, but would not necessarily affect Section 14 (b).

CONGRESS HAS RECORD NUMBER OF WOMEN

The 84th Congress began with 17 women Members, more than any other Congress. Who are the women in the 84th Congress? What influence do they have on legislation?

The influence of most Members of Congress can be gauged by their committee assignments and seniority. The seniority ranking is determined by the official date service began. For Members whose service begins at the same time, those with prior political experience in Congress or with their state administrations take precedence.

Women Members of the 84th Congress, their committee assignments, party seniority ranking as of Jan. 5, 1955, and date of first election (* indicates women first elected to fill vacancies caused by the death of their husbands):

SENATE

Margaret Chase Smith* (R Maine) -- Appropriations, Armed Services, and Government Operations (third-ranking Republican); 20th in seniority. Elected to House in 1940; to Senate, 1948.

HOUSE

Iris F. Blitch (D Ga.) -- Public Works; 73rd in seniority. Elected, 1954.

Frances P. Bolton (R Ohio) -- Foreign Affairs (third ranking Republican); 18th in seniority. Elected, 1940.*

Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) -- Foreign Affairs; 46th in seniority. Elected, 1950.

Edith Green (D Ore.) -- Education and Labor, Interior and Insular Affairs; 73rd in seniority. Elected, 1954.

Martha W. Griffiths (D Mich.) -- Banking and Currency, Government Operations; 73rd in seniority. Elected, 1954.

Cecil M. Harden (R Ind.) -- Post Office and Civil Service, Government Operations (third ranking Republican); 37th in seniority. Elected, 1948.

Elizabeth Kee* (D W. Va.) -- Veterans' Affairs, second ranking Democrat (Chairman of Education and Training Subcommittee); 54th in seniority. Elected, 1951.

Edna F. Kelly (D N.Y.) -- Foreign Affairs (Chairman of Europe Subcommittee); 46th in seniority. Elected, 1949.

Coya Knutson (D Minn.) -- Agriculture; 72nd in seniority. Elected, 1954.

Gracie Pfof (D Idaho) -- Post Office and Civil Service, Interior and Insular Affairs (Chairman of Public Lands Subcommittee); 61st in seniority. Elected, 1952.

Edith Nourse Rogers* (R Mass.) -- Veterans' Affairs (first ranking Republican); 4th in seniority. Elected, 1925.

Katharine St. George (R N.Y.) -- Post Office and Civil Service (third ranking Republican); 30th in seniority. Elected, 1946.

Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Banking and Currency, Merchant Marine and Fisheries; 61st in seniority. Elected, 1952.

Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) -- Judiciary; 46th in seniority. Elected, 1950.

In addition, Hawaii's non-voting House delegate is Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington, a Republican elected in 1954. She is a Member of the Agriculture, Armed Services, and Interior and Insular Affairs Committees.

Mrs. Vera Daerr Buchanan (D Pa.) was a Member of the House from 1951 until she died Nov. 26, 1955. During the first session of the 84th Congress she was a Member of the Banking and Currency Committee, was 55th in seniority.

INFLUENCE

Except for Sen. Smith and Reps. Rogers, Bolton, Harden, and St. George, women Members of the 84th Congress have taken their seats within the past five years, rank relatively low in seniority and in the importance of their posts.

Mrs. Smith is one of the more influential Members of Congress. She is a Member of the Republican Policy Committee, a group which decides on the legislation to be backed by the GOP and lays the line the party will take in the Senate. She also was on the Committee in the 81st and 83rd Congresses. Mrs. Smith not only is the first woman to belong to the Committee, she is the first Senator for whom a rule was waived which restricted membership to two terms. She also has been assigned to three major Senate committees -- Government Operations (she is third ranking Republican), Appropriations, and Armed Services.

Mrs. Rogers, the dean of Congresswomen, will be entering her 32nd year in the House. Fourth ranking Republican Member of the House, she currently is ranking minority member of the Veterans' Affairs Committee, was its Chairman in the Republican 80th and 83rd Congresses. Originally a minor assignment, the Veterans' Affairs Committee assumed increased importance following World War II and heavy federal expenditures to veterans.

Mrs. Bolton, third ranking Republican on the Foreign Affairs Committee, has a son in Congress -- Rep. Oliver P. Bolton (R Ohio). She is best known for her activity in seeking increased appropriations for medical research, hospital facilities, and nurses training. She recently completed a lengthy inspection trip into Africa for the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mrs. St. George has been one of the chief Congressional sponsors of a Constitutional amendment to guarantee equal rights to women. She has also been an advocate of four-year terms for members of the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Hardenhead a Government Operations subcommittee during the 83rd Congress which conducted extensive investigations of government activities in competition with private business.

First Congresswomen

A Montana social worker -- Jeannette Rankin -- was the first woman to sit in Congress. A Republican, she was elected to the 65th Congress, took her seat in 1917, three years before the 19th Amendment enfranchising women in the United States was put in force. She served until 1919, having made an unsuccessful bid for the Senate in 1918. Miss Rankin returned to the House as a Member of the 77th Congress (1941-43). She is remembered chiefly for having voted in 1917 against the entry of the U.S. in World War I and for casting the only vote on Dec. 8, 1941, against U.S. entry into World War II.

The first woman Senator was Mrs. Rebecca Latimer Felton, a Georgia Democrat appointed in 1922 by Gov. Thomas W. Hardwick to fill a vacancy. Mrs. Felton, 87 years old at the time of her appointment, attended only two Senate meetings, Nov. 21 and 22. On Nov. 22, the day after taking her seat, she made a two-minute speech thanking Hardwick for appointing her and Sen.-elect Walter F. George (D Ga.) for withholding his credentials so she might take the oath and become the first woman solon. Mrs. Felton, a writer and lecturer, was the widow of Rep. William H. Felton (D Ga. 1875-81).

The first woman Democrat elected to Congress was Mrs. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, a Representative from 1925 to 1951. She was the first woman chairman of a House committee -- District of Columbia, 1930-37 -- and from 1937 to 1947 headed the House Labor Committee, an important post in which she handled much New Deal labor legislation. She headed the Labor Committee while another woman, Frances Perkins, was Secretary of Labor and the first woman Cabinet member.

Mrs. Hattie Caraway (D Ark.) was the first woman elected to the Senate. She served from 1931 to 1945, was the first woman to head a Senate committee. From 1933 to 1944 she was Chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, a minor post. Although elected three times, Mrs. Caraway first entered the Senate in November, 1931, when she was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death.

PARTY BREAKDOWN

Since Miss Rankin broke the barrier, a total of 60 women have been elected or appointed to Congress -- 52 in the House, nine in the Senate. (Mrs. Smith is counted twice, she has served in both House and Senate.)

Of the 60, 24 Congresswomen have been Republicans -- 5 in the Senate, 19 in the House -- and 36 have been Democrats -- 4 in the Senate, 32 in the House.

Previous to the 84th Congress, the largest number of women to sit on Capitol Hill was the 15 Members of the 83rd Congress.

Twelve of the 16 women currently in the 84th Congress are incumbents. Three of the other four unseated male opponents in 1954 who were then in Congress:

Mrs. Blitch, a former state senator and Democratic National Committeewoman, defeated William M. (Don) Wheeler (D 1947-55) in the state primary.

Mrs. Griffiths, former judge and state legislator, defeated Charles G. Oakman (R 1953-55).

Mrs. Knutson, former teacher and state legislator, defeated Harold C. Hagen (R 1943-55).

More than one-third -- 21 -- of the 60 women to serve in Congress have succeeded their husbands. One -- Winnifred Mason Huck (R Ill. 1922-23) -- succeeded her father for a short time in the House. Three women succeeded their husbands in the Senate, 18 in the House. Thirty-eight women won their seats without first having had husbands in Congress.

Length of Service

The terms of many women have been noteworthy primarily for their brevity. For instance:

Sen. Eva Bowring (R Neb.), appointed in April, 1954, to fill the unexpired term of the late Sen. Dwight Griswold (R 1952-54), served only until Mrs. Hazel Abel (R) was elected to the vacancy that November. Mrs. Abel served less than two months, resigning in December, when Carl T. Curtis (R), who had been elected for a full term, took over the seat.

Miss Gladys Pyle (R S.D.) was elected in November, 1938, to serve the unexpired term of the late Sen. Peter Norbeck (R 1921-36). She never was sworn in because Congress was not in session until January when Sen.-elect J. Chandler Gurney (R) took over.

ALREADY FAMOUS

Some women politicians came to Congress with already famous names:

Rep. Ruth Bryan Owen (D Fla. 1929-33) was the daughter of William Jennings Bryan. She was appointed Minister to Denmark in April, 1933, served until August, 1936, when she resigned.

Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R Conn. 1943-47) was famous as a playwright and actress. She currently is Ambassador to Italy.

Rep. Ruth Hanna McCormick (R Ill. 1929-31) was the daughter of financier and Ex-Sen. Marcus Hanna (R Ohio 1897-1904), and the widow of publisher and Ex-Sen. Joseph McDill McCormick (R Ill. 1917-25). She later married Ex-Rep. Albert Gallatin Simms (R N.M. 1929-31) who had served in the 71st Congress with her.

Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (D Calif. 1945-51) gained fame as an actress before her election to the House.

One Congresswoman -- Rep. Emily Taft Douglas (D Ill. 1945-47) -- preceded her husband, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) by four years in Congress.

State Breakdown

The state-by-state breakdown of women who have served in Congress: New York, 6; Illinois, 5; Georgia 4; Arkansas, 3; California, 3; South Carolina, 3; Connecticut, 2; Indiana, 2; Michigan, 2; Nebraska, 2; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 2; South Dakota, 2.

One Congresswoman each has been sent to Washington by Alabama, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, and West Virginia. Hawaii has sent one woman Delegate.



Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- National Grange Legislative Report
- Farm Bureau Convention Stands
- New Industry Organization Formed

Legislative Report

NATIONAL GRANGE

NAME -- National Grange.

ADDRESS -- 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.

FOUNDED -- 1867.

MEMBERSHIP -- 870,000 families.

PURPOSE -- "To serve as messenger between the people of rural America, their government, especially in Congress and other segments of the nation. To serve also as a center of research and study, and in that way be helpful to both the Congress and farm people themselves."

OFFICERS -- Master, Herschel D. Newsom, Washington, D.C.; overseer, Dorsey Kirk, Oblong, Ill.; lecturer, Edward F. Holter, Middletown, Md.; treasurer, Leland D. Smith, Brasher Falls, N.Y.; secretary, Harry A. Caton, Coshocton, Ohio.

LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVES -- Herschel D. Newsom, Roy Battles, Lloyd Halvorson, and Fred Bailey.

REPORTED SPENDING -- 1954: \$215.; 1955: First half, \$197.

PUBLICATIONS -- National Grange Monthly.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM -- The Grange Dec. 15 released 1956 legislative proposals calling for:

"Emergency measures to cope with" falling farm income.

"Production-curtailment" for several crops.

"Vastly increased" federal aid for highway construction.

"Highway user taxes based on equitable allocation of highway costs" to finance a federal road program. More competition in transportation.

Expansion of "right-to-work" laws to all states.

Adequate economic and technical assistance to underdeveloped countries.

Sustained support of the United Nations, and world "action" organizations.

Some form of federally-backed catastrophe insurance.

Enactment of the Bricker Amendment to limit the treaty-making power.

The Grange will oppose:

Weakening the Sherman Antitrust Law.

Relying "chiefly on flexible price supports to solve" the farm problem.

Federal aid to education without local control.

A federal sales tax.

A federal tax cut.

Federal taxes on fuel, tires, oil, and accessories used on farms.

Any change in the capital gains tax rate.

"Federal price fixing of (natural) gas at wellhead."

"Socialized medicine."

FARM BUREAU CONVENTION

A seven-step program permitting farmers to share in the national prosperity was outlined Dec. 13 by Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, at the group's 37th convention at Chicago. Shuman's program:

1. "Orderly shrinkage in the agricultural production plant...to balance farm production with demand."

2. "Elimination of price fixing of agricultural products."

3. "Elimination of government-held surplus stocks of farm commodities...by stopping the flow into the surplus stockpile and continuing present surplus disposal programs."

4. "Continued efforts to expand sales of farm products in this country and abroad."

5. "Increasing competition in the pricing of products which farmers buy."

6. "Reducing the costs of marketing and distribution of farm products through improved efficiency and greater competition."

7. "A greatly intensified program of research and agricultural education in all areas affecting agricultural production and marketing."

The Federation Dec. 15 approved resolutions advocating:

Payment of special certificates, redeemable in crops stored in government bins, to farmers who agreed to plant fewer acres in controlled basic crops than their individual allotments currently permit.

Payments to farmers who placed these acres, or other crop land, in a "soil bank" and kept them idle except for the planting of soil-restoring crops.

Government funds for seed and planting costs on the idle acres, if the crops planted would not be harvested or used for grazing.

Basing eligibility for government price supports on participation in the "soil bank" phase of the program.

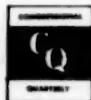
Flexible farm price-supports.

The Federation denounced guaranteed annual wage plans, said it was concerned with "the threat of political monopoly by labor unions and its consequences to the future of responsible government."

INDUSTRY MOBILIZES

James M. Brewbaker, former lobbyist for the National Association of Manufacturers, Dec. 20 announced plans for a new group known as the Association for Industrial Mobilization. Brewbaker said it would be concerned with trends in labor-management. He said research would be done on:

- Political activities of labor unions.
- Restraints on interstate commerce by either management or labor groups.
- Restriction of job opportunities for older persons.



Political Notes

REPUBLICAN PLANS

Dr. Paul Dudley White, Boston heart specialist, Dec. 17 said President Eisenhower's recovery "has been excellent and encouraging.... He is out of danger... (and) with average luck and common-sense care (can) live for years and be fully active." White said he would advise Mr. Eisenhower on his capacity to stand the strains of the Presidency about mid-February. He said he would vote for the President if he decided on a second term. The President was advised to go South for two weeks of exercise.

Seven persons, led by New Hampshire Gov. Lane Dwinell (R), Dec. 13 announced they would run as pro-Eisenhower delegates in the March 13 New Hampshire Presidential primary. The White House Dec. 15 denied assurances had been given the President would not withdraw his name before the primary.

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) Dec. 16 said he would be a favorite son Presidential candidate in the May 8 Ohio primary. He pledged his "loyalty to President Eisenhower," said it was "our desire that he stand for re-election if in his own good judgment he should do so." (For Bricker's record, Weekly Report, p. 1164)

California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) Dec. 17 said he would head a favorite-son delegation pledged to Mr. Eisenhower if the President sought re-election. Knight offered places in the delegation to Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

DEMOCRATIC RIVALS

Democratic entries in the Presidential primaries as of Dec. 28:

- N.H., March 13: Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.). John Rogers Penn Dec. 17 said he would run as a delegate for Adlai E. Stevenson "whether or not (Stevenson) decides to enter."

- Minn., March 20: Stevenson.
- Wis., April 3: Kefauver.
- Ill., April 10: Stevenson.
- Pa., April 24: Stevenson.
- Ohio, May 8: Gov. Frank J. Lausche.
- Fla., May 29: Stevenson. A. Frank Katzentine, a personal friend of Kefauver's, Dec. 16 said the Senator would enter the Florida primary.

- Calif., June 5: Stevenson and Kefauver.

Kefauver Dec. 17 said he would not be a Vice Presidential candidate with Stevenson or anyone else. On Dec. 20 he named his campaign staff: F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, Washington attorney, general chairman; J. Howard McGrath, former Attorney General and former Democratic National Chairman, chairman of the campaign executive and advisory committee; A. Bradley Eben, Chicago attorney, vice chairman; Lincoln M. Polan, Wheeling, W. Va., industrialist, chief fund raiser; Col. William A. Roberts, Washington attorney and a founder of AMVETS, treasurer; Mrs. Clara Shipser, Democratic National Committeewoman from California, director of women's activities for western states.

POLITICAL BRIEFS

Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche Dec. 21 announced he would seek the Democratic nomination for Senator at the May 8 primary election. His announcement opened the way toward a possible clash with GOP Sen. George H. Bender in the November election. Lausche, in his first two-year term as governor, previously said he would seek a slate of delegates pledged to him as Ohio's "favorite son" candidate for President. Bender has announced his candidacy for re-election.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) Dec. 17 said all Presidential candidates should state their willingness to use the veto to block Communist China's admission to the United Nations.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., president of Americans for Democratic Action, Dec. 18 said ADA would welcome Chief Justice Earl Warren as a Presidential candidate.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- Democrats held one seat and gained another in special elections for the state legislature Dec. 6. The switch was in Sacramento County.

GEORGIA -- Sen. Walter F. George (D) Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Dec. 20 said he would seek re-election. There was no comment from his expected opponent, ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge (D). George has served in the Senate since 1922. (Weekly Report, p. 1265)

MARYLAND -- George P. Mahoney, 53-year-old Baltimore contractor, Dec. 10 said he would seek the Democratic Senatorial nomination. Mahoney lost a Senate bid in 1952 and was defeated in the Democratic gubernatorial primary in 1954. (Weekly Report, p. 1266).... Former Attorney General William C. Walsh Dec. 2 declined to try for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, proposed ex-Gov. William Preston Lane, Jr., for the job. Rep. Richard E. Lankford (D) Dec. 19 said he would seek re-election in the Fifth District.... Harry D. Kemper, East Baltimore grocer who lost five elections as a Democrat, Dec. 14 filed for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Third District.

MISSOURI -- Robert Lee Allen, Salem shoe store operator, Nov. 28 filed for the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Eighth District.... Rep. Thomas B. Curtis (R) Dec. 16 said he would seek re-election from the Second District, would not run for Governor because "the prospects for the party being together do not seem very bright."

OREGON -- A former Republican state representative Dec. 17 said Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) helped an Oregon lumber company try to purchase timber from a national forest in the state. Neuberger denied taking sides in the issue.



Around the Capitol

CONGRESSIONAL FORECASTS

Congressmen, looking toward the Jan. 3 reconvening of Congress, predicted what legislation would be before them in 1956:

- **FARMS** -- Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) Dec. 21 said a "soil bank" program to relieve surpluses by retiring farm acreage will be approved. Rep. Carl Albert (D Okla.) Dec. 15 said the first thing on the agenda should be Senate passage of the House-approved bill (HR 12) to restore 90 percent of parity price supports for basic crops.

- **SCHOOLS** -- House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) Dec. 15 said Democrats would press for an early decision on federal aid for education.

- **HIGHWAYS** -- Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.) Dec. 17 said a federal-aid highway program would be near the top of the work list. He said conferences with Rayburn on a new approach to the legislation made him optimistic about its passage.

- **TAXES** -- Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) Dec. 16 said Congress would be concentrating more on balancing the budget than figuring out tax cuts. Tax cuts would not come under serious consideration until about April 15, he said.

- **WELFARE** -- Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) Dec. 21 said the backlog of business would rule out early consideration of a program to increase social security benefits.

Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) Dec. 19 said she would push for a five-year expanded medical research program of \$5 billion. Her program would pay \$200 million annually for expanded medical research, training, and education.

FOREIGN AID

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles Dec. 20 said he would ask Congress in 1956 for \$4.9 billion for foreign aid, a \$2.2 billion hike over the fiscal 1956 program. (Weekly Report, p. 927)

He said \$100 million would be spent in the Middle East while most of the additional increase would be used to keep up the flow of military supplies.

Actual spending in fiscal 1957 would be about \$200 million above fiscal 1956, he said, with the difference held in reserve for future years. Dulles said \$3 billion of the requested amount would go for military aid, \$1.9 billion for foreign economic aid.

The \$100 million for the Middle East would be a Presidential fund for bolstering countries there, he said. Dulles added that he felt economic aid to free countries would have to continue indefinitely.

Asked whether Russia's stepped-up cold war activity prompted the increased request, Dulles said that after the July Geneva Conference, President Eisenhower and he estimated foreign aid needs and had not revised their figures upward since.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

DEFENSE BUDGET

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson Dec. 20 said the Administration would ask Congress in 1956 for \$35.5 billion to spend on defense and \$35 billion to keep on hand to make long range contracts with industry. The spending budget for fiscal 1957 would be about \$1 billion above current expenditures and the obligational budget about \$2 billion more than the current one. Wilson said much of the increase in the spending budget was due to higher labor and material costs. He said part of the money would go for an atomic warship, guided missiles, and advanced types of aircraft. (For fiscal 1956 funds, Weekly Report, p. 997)

SEEKS RESEARCH HIKES

Secretary Marion B. Folsom of Health, Education, and Welfare Dec. 20 said his department would seek 25 to 30 percent hikes in Public Health Service research appropriations. He said the additional money would be used for mental health, cancer, heart, arthritis, neurological, dental, and microbiological research. Current appropriations to the National Institutes of Health, the research agencies, are \$97.6 million for fiscal 1956. Folsom also said the Administration would recommend a new federal aid program for medical schools. (For fiscal 1956 funds, Weekly Report, p. 892)

ROCKEFELLER RESIGNS

Nelson A. Rockefeller, Presidential assistant for psychological strategy, Dec. 19 resigned effective Dec. 31, because of "compelling personal responsibilities." Rockefeller formerly was Under Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

HELLS CANYON

The federal government can build power projects in Hells Canyon on the Idaho-Oregon border even though the Federal Power Commission earlier gave that right to a private company, according to a legal opinion of the Library of Congress released Dec. 22 by Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. The opinion said Congress was not bound by the FPC's ruling of Aug. 4, 1955. (Weekly Report, p. 948)

JUNKETING COSTS SOUGHT

Chairman Omar Burleson (D Texas) of the House Administration Committee Dec. 21 said he has asked the State Department for an accounting of how much counter-part funds junketing Congressmen have spent. The Department is authorized to give Congressmen counter-part funds. (Weekly Report, p. 1175)



(Dec. 16-22)

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- "Flaunting" of Bid Laws Charged
- Businessmen Request Antitrust Exemption
- Curbs on "Penny Uranium" Stocks Sought

Action

GIS INSURANCE SALES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Subcommittee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) Dec. 19 endorsed a Defense Department directive which embodied several Subcommittee recommendations for regulating insurance sales to servicemen. (Weekly Report, p. 1051)

The directive stipulated that insurance agents violating regulations would lose privilege of selling to servicemen; military installation commanders would have control over salesmanship, with salesmen licensed by the state; salesmen's companies must meet financial obligations of policies; effective July 1, 1956, companies must undergo annual checks for continued accreditation; base commanders would be responsible for counseling personnel in buying insurance and see that policies were negotiated in good faith.

PROCUREMENT PRACTICES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Special Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 16 submitted to the full Committee a report on Armed Forces' procurement practices.

The report said in the 30-month period Jan. 1, 1953-June 30, 1955, contracts let by the Army, Navy and Air Force totalled \$36,367,486,000 but only \$2,111,354,000, or 5.8 percent, of that amount was given out by competitive bidding.

The Subcommittee concluded that it was "inescapable that the Departments have -- by a consistent, progressive increase in the use of an exception in the Armed Services Procurement Act -- practically scrapped the traditional system of free advertised competitive bidding. Continued use of negotiation has so permeated the (Navy) Department that it speaks to its employees of competitive advertised bidding as something 'not prohibitive.'"

The Air Force "has engaged in an almost cynical flaunting of the declared purpose of the Armed Services Procurement Act," the report continued. It added that under current procedures "neither the Congress nor the public can learn...whether it is getting the best price from the best possible potential of American industry."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Dec. 16 -- Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) of the full Committee said "I shall urge...Congress to do some first class overhauling of the Armed Services Procurement Act to restore more competition" in defense purchasing.

ANTITRUST PROBE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Dec. 17 released a report summarizing views American business abroad gave regarding antitrust laws during hearings in London, Paris, and Rome Sept. 26 to Oct. 7. (Weekly Report, p. 1064)

The report said American businessmen in all three cities recommended exempting foreign businessmen from antitrust regulation.

The report said businessmen abroad felt current antitrust regulation:

Placed Americans at a severe competitive disadvantage to foreigners exempt from antitrust regulation.

Created conflicts with foreign laws and therefore subjected Americans to dual standards.

Deprived other nations of the benefits of cooperation with American business.

Interfered with the rights of foreign nations to regulate exclusively trade within their own territories.

The businessmen said continuing antitrust regulations abroad would:

Discourage overseas investments.

Decrease income to the United States.

Drive friendly nations to seek trade association elsewhere.

Isolate the U.S. and damage its prestige.

Hearings

GASOLINE PRICE WARS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business Retailing, Distribution, and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the causes of gasoline price wars in New Jersey. (Weekly Report, p. 917)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 15 -- Robert H. Scholl, vice president of Esso Standard Oil Co. of New York, said his company had lowered tank wagon prices to meet competition and help dealers. He denied initiating price cutting. "We have lost several million dollars of profits in New Jersey that we feel we should have gotten," he said.

Dec. 16 -- General Sales Manager Willard W. Wright of Sun Oil Co. said his company had cut prices to compete with stations selling unbranded gasoline. He denied pricing below other "name brands."

Dwight T. Colley, marketing manager of the Atlantic Refining Co., said the basic cause for fierce competition among New Jersey gasoline dealers was "an attractive market convenient to supply with a number of strong companies...elbowing each other for a piece of it." He recommended "establishment of rules that will give the retailer a better chance for survival."

DISASTER INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On protection against natural disasters. (Weekly Report, p. 1208)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 19 -- At Raleigh, N.C., Gov. Luther H. Hodges of North Carolina said he did not believe state and local governments could assume responsibility for flood control.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) said disaster insurance was a nationwide problem requiring "a nationwide approach."

Sen. W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.) said he felt "very strongly" that private companies should devise an insurance plan based on cooperation of state and Federal governments.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Dec. 19 -- Acting Committee Chairman Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) said failure of the Eisenhower Administration to present its recommendations for disaster insurance "has already endangered the success of this legislation" in 1956.

TAX POLICY

COMMITTEE -- Joint Economic Report Tax Policy Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On federal tax policies. (Weekly Report, p. 1302)

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 16 -- Eugene G. Shaw, North Carolina state revenue commissioner, said "the sales tax is the fairest of tax levies." He said state and local sales taxes and real estate property taxes "perhaps" could be termed regressive -- the rate diminishing as the taxpayers' incomes increased. Subcommittee Member Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said investigation showed that state and local taxes were not levied in proportion to the ability to pay.

Subcommittee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) Dec. 17 said the hearings fortified his belief that income taxes should not be cut until after the national debt is reduced.

SEC REVISIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On proposed revisions of the Securities Act.

TESTIMONY -- Dec. 19 -- Board of Governors Chairman Harold E. Wood of the National Association of Securities Dealers, said the Securities and Exchange Commission rules on registration exemptions should be left alone, but additional rules governing "blind speculation" in "promotional offerings" such as penny uranium stocks should be adopted.

COMMITTEE BRIEFS

A federal grand jury Dec. 21 indicted John Thomas Gojack, general vice president of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (Independent), and Harry Sacher, New York attorney, on charges of contempt of Congress. They declined to answer Congressional committee questions on alleged Communist party affiliation. Sacher helped defend 11 top Communists convicted in New York in 1949 of conspiracy to teach the violent overthrow of the government. (Weekly Report, p. 925)

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee, Dec.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Jan 4 Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee -- Communist infiltration of the press. Continues Jan. 5, 6.
- 5 Small Business Military Procurement Subcommittee -- Federal military procurement program. Continues Jan. 6.
- 11 Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee -- Personal records of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in regard to Harry Dexter White. Continues Jan. 12, 13.
- 15 Public Works -- Consider authorizing power development of the Niagara River.
- 17 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Radio and television industry.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Jan 4 Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subcommittee -- Military use of public lands. Continues Jan. 5.

17 said an inquiry would be held early in January into the ouster of Frederick B. Lee as Civil Aeronautics Administrator.

Chairman Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Dec. 15 said the Committee hoped, with the aid of public hearings, to appraise then recommend any needed revisions in the atomic energy program early in 1956. He said "the time is here" for the Atomic Energy Commission to tell what it is doing to harness H-bomb energy.

The Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee Dec. 18 said it had opened an investigation into administration of the Korean War claims benefits following charges that payments were being denied "more than 250 men" because of secret Army charges of collaboration.

Chairman Edwin E. Willis (D La.) of the House Un-American Activities Committee Dec. 15 said for the first time a witness had accepted the Committee's offer for immunity from prosecution. Willis ordered continued until March a subpoena for the witness, Ellis Olim, chief of the General Services Division of the Land Clearance Commission of Chicago.

Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) of the House Committee on Government Operations Government Information Subcommittee Dec. 16 asked civic groups and interested individuals to report any "undue delay or restrictions" experienced in obtaining information from federal agencies, so public access to information can be improved.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) Dec. 17 told Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) that the Senate Government Operations Investigations Subcommittee should start its own study of the security program, said Senate constitutional rights and civil service subcommittees had tried "to discredit anti-Communist security hearings by means of ridicule, unfair emphasis, and downright misrepresentation."

For 1956 Use

CQ BACKGROUND TO POLITICAL, LEGISLATIVE HIGHLIGHTS

References to material in the 1955 CQ Weekly Report and the 1955 CQ Almanac (publication date, Jan. 3, 1956) helpful in covering the 1956 session of Congress and the upcoming Presidential and Congressional political campaigns.

1956 Legislative Proposals

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Republican	Weekly Report, p. 1248, 1274, 1291, 1300

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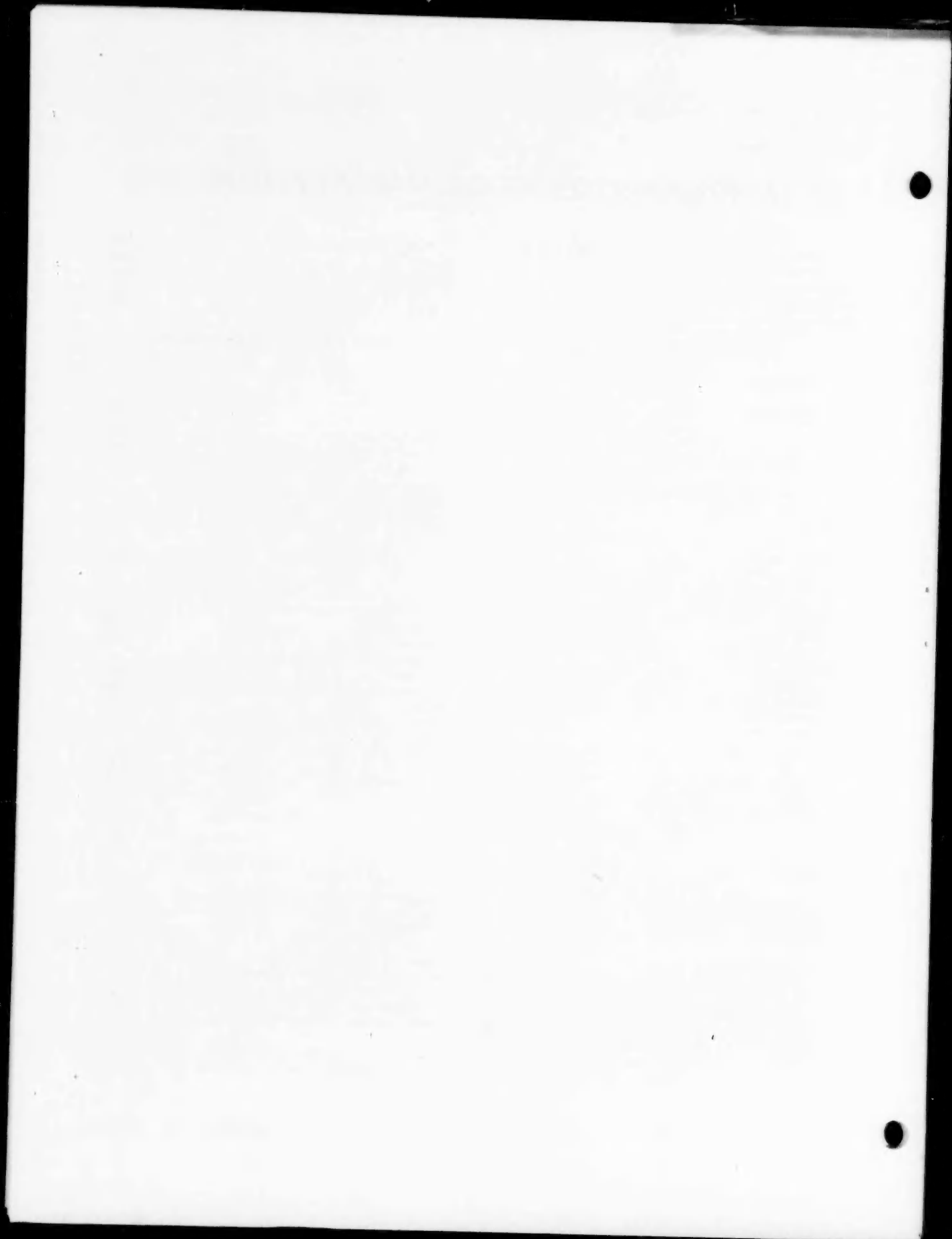
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Capitol Quotes

PUBLIC THRIFT -- "The people generally must become more interested in saving the government's money than in spending it." Every American should be guided by that philosophy...expressed by (Secretary of Treasury Andrew) Mellon soon after he took office (in 1921)... -- Sen. Edward Martin (R Pa.) Dec. 20 release.

BIPARTISANSHIP -- "The word bipartisan has been abused almost beyond recognition.... I prefer the term responsible opposition...(which means simply exercising the restraints of good citizenship in matters which affect the nation's vital interests when we deal with other nations. It means avoiding the temptation to seek political capital out of difficulties in foreign relations. It does not mean...an end to criticism and debate of foreign policy. On the contrary, it means the most vigorous public discussion of any and all issues which arise in the foreign field...an unremitting and unfaltering search for facts and ideas which can guide us in dealing with our problems abroad." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Dec. 15 release.

"While in England the last week of November, I was able to observe firsthand the effects abroad of the increasing partisan excesses in debating on foreign policy matters here at home. The result of this debate has been to disturb our friends and allies and to weaken confidence in American leadership during this most critical phase of post-war international relations. This is not an opportune time to abandon bipartisanism in foreign policy matters to seek partisan political advantages." -- Sen. Frederick G. Payne (R Maine) Dec. 15 newsletter.

FARM DEBATE -- "Apparently Harold Stassen is now willing to accept my offer to debate him about our deepening farm crisis on condition that he can debate Adlai Stevenson first. This ambition to share a platform with the only declared candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination is becoming a fixation with our former Minnesota governor....He is now the President's special assistant on disarmament. Everyone will be more interested in his farm views after he has succeeded in disarming the Russians as successfully as Secretary (of Agriculture Ezra Taft) Benson has disarmed the farmers." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Dec. 11 release.

FIXING THE ROOF -- The problem of a disaster insurance program "is not unlike the case of the individual who cannot fix the roof while it is raining and does not need to when it is not raining...in the past the immediate intensive agitation for an effective (disaster) insurance program...has evaporated when the crisis has passed.... I hope this problem... will be high on the priority list of items to be considered by the (next) Congress...." -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) Dec. 11 release.

POLICE STATE -- "Today something like eight million people are directly affected by (government) employee security programs -- with their lives and their reputations hanging on the contents of secret files and the reports of secret informants. The consequences of this...should trouble us all. Certainly we have moved a considerable distance down the dangerous road that leads to police statism." -- Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) Dec. 16 release.

WHO'S SUBSIDIZED -- "You've all heard the propaganda about government subsidies for REA projects, the TVA, and other federal power installations. But you may not have seen the other side of the picture, the outright subsidies to private utility firms.... This...giant of subsidies has come about through the use of 'accelerated tax amortizations' which is a fancy way of saying 'rapid tax write-offs.'The factual story shows that private (utility) companies have collected more in outright subsidies than the federal government has invested in all its power facilities in the Northwest, in TVA, in REA projects, and all other power installations since the time of Teddy Roosevelt.... Who's subsidized?" -- Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.) Dec. 22 newsletter.

CHRISTMAS SPIRIT -- "...the U.S. Treasury indicated a complete lack of Christmas spirit by announcing a major curtailment of services rendered to citizens by the Internal Revenue Service in making out their income tax returns. It appears that such assistance has become burdensome for the bureaucrats.... Instead, a program 'designed to educate taxpayers as to their duties and responsibilities and help them to become more self-reliant,' is to be instituted. I sincerely doubt that the Treasury Department will have much success with this program." -- Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D N.J.) Dec. 16 release.

Star Gazing Lawmakers looked over the stock of available legislation and predicted which would be taken off the shelf early in 1956. House Speaker Sam Rayburn saw schools near the top of the action list, while Rep. George H. Fallon (D Md.) predicted adoption of a highway bill. Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) saw little chance for early action on a measure to increase social security benefits because of its low priority rating. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) left star gazing to others and flatly announced she would push for a \$5 billion medical program. (Page 1314)

Ike's Prescription

Dr. Paul Dudley White told President Eisenhower to get some exercise and sunshine. The famous patient said he would do just that. Dr. White said Mr. Eisenhower would get his vote if he ran again and others made like announcements. Among them were Republican Gov. Lane Dwinell of New Hampshire and Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio). Bricker said if Mr. Eisenhower felt up to running again he would welcome it. The White House denied that assurances had been given that the President would not withdraw his candidacy before the New Hampshire Primary. (Page 1313)

Military on Carpet

A House Armed Services subcommittee reported that only a fraction of the military contracts since 1953 have been open to bidding. The preliminary report accused the Army, Navy, and Air Force of flaunting the purpose of the Armed Services Procurement Act. Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.) agreed with the report's conclusion that the Act should be reviewed, promised a "first class overhauling" of it. (Page 1315)

Price Tags

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles wants \$4.9 billion for foreign aid for fiscal 1957, \$2.2 billion more than the amount appropriated for the current program. He said Russia's smile to scowl attitude did not prompt the increase. But the troubles in the Middle East drew a request from Dulles for a special \$100 million fund for that area. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson said he would ask for \$35.5 billion to spend in fiscal 1957. Secretary Marion B. Folsom of Health, Education, and Welfare said he would need 25 to 30 percent more for health research. The additional money would be used for mental health, cancer, heart, arthritis, neurological, dental and microbiological research, he said. (Page 1314)

A Woman's Place

The 1956 Congressional roll call will contain the names of 16 women. The parade from the kitchen to the Capitol started in 1917 when Jeanette Rankin of Montana won a House seat. Since then, 60 women have had a direct hand in drafting national legislation, 24 Republicans and 36 Democrats. (Page 1310)

Just Talk

The Taft-Hartley Act will draw a lot of words but no action in 1956, according to all indications. The Act is not a big enough issue to push out other politically pregnant items. At the wedding of the AFL and CIO vows were taken to eliminate "the evils of the Taft-Hartley Act." (Page 1308)

Farmers' Self Cures

At recent conventions both the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Grange prescribed measures to enable farmers "to share in the current ...prosperity." The Federation endorsed the soil bank proposal -- retiring farm land -- but the Grange took "a rather dim view" of it. Both groups favored retention of the Administration's flexible price support system for farm commodities. The Federation endorsed the Administration's flexible price support system. (Page 1312)

Eyes on Governors

Democratic Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio pulled gubernatorial races into the center of the political stage by announcing he would try to exchange his job for a seat in the Senate. The Ohio race for governor will be one of the 30 contests in 1956. Forecasters give the Democrats the edge, predict they will gain twice as many governorships as the Republicans. (Page 1303)